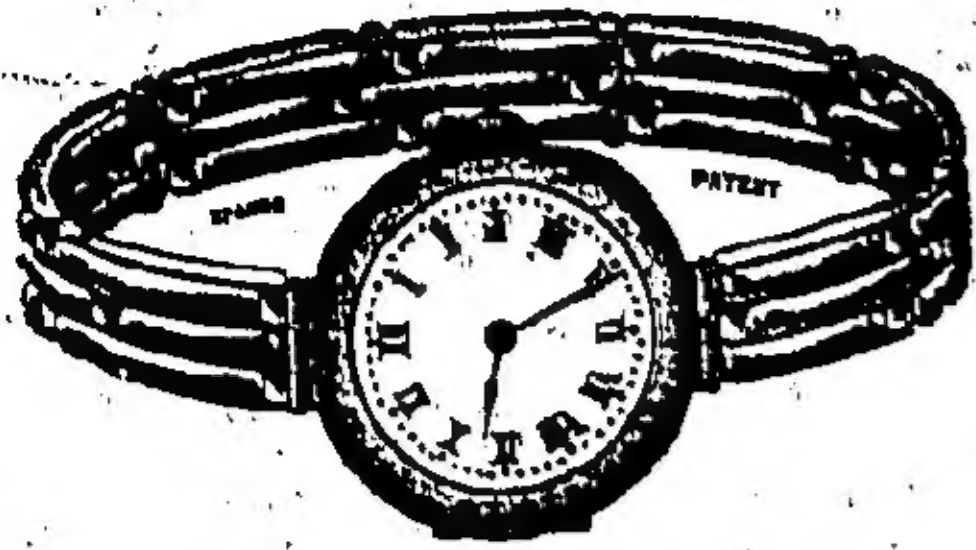


INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

LADY'S GOLD WATCH BRACELETS IN LARGE VARIETY.



ENGLISH SILVERWARE.

HOTEL MANSION 8: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 17, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.

SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for STEAM RAISING, FURNACING, STEEL MAKING, SHIP BUNKERS, and HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GARDE FIRECLAY, STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

LANCHOW COAL

Coal from the Administration's Lanchow Mines can be obtained on application to the Agents, SIEMSEN & Co.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI COSHI KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-SIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, YOSHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO, KANADA, NAMAKUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIVAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Nagasaki, Mail, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran, Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI. Codes:—A1, ABC 6th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANTLA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

E. KATO,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 180 dated Hongkong 2nd March, 1911 for 100 SHARES numbered 00461/00560 inclusive registered in the name of LEOXO TSE ON has been LOST or STOLEN and should this Certificate not be produced to the General Managers before the 25th February 1914, a New Certificate for the SHARES will be issued and the former Certificate No. 289 will be thereafter treated by this Company as Null and Void.

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 10, 1914.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY, 26th February, 1914 at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of the DIRECTORS together with Statement of ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed on TUESDAY 17th to THURSDAY 24th February, 1914 (Both days inclusive) during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOVER,

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Ltd. Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 9, 1914.

MARTIN'S

APOLI'S

MARTIN'S

APOLI'S

CHEN KWONG & CO., LD. GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

FURNITURE, Drapery, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Millinery, Jewellery, Lacquerware, Clocks, Toys, etc.

Foreign Goods for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Yarns of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheong and Co. have been in Canton & Hongkong for many years.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. LTD.

2nd Floor, 140, CANTON STREET.

Felucca

The choice of men

—who know.

TURKEY AND HER LATE ENEMIES. RELATIONS TO BULGARIA.

Alleged Secret Treaty.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.

From a diplomatist who is usually well informed as to the course of events in the Balkans, I have today received intelligence which deserves considerable attention owing to what is taking place in Turkey and Albania, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

According to my informant, on Jan. 14 a treaty was concluded between Turkey and Bulgaria which can hardly fail to have its influence on the development of things in the Balkan Peninsula.

This treaty, he said, is directed against Greece, and provides for war between Turkey and Greece. Naturally, details of the treaty, the conclusion of which has probably become known to some of the Chancelleries of Europe, are, of course, secret; but the entire situation shows that it can have no other object in view than the reconquest by Turkey of the islands now occupied by the Greeks. If, as the utterances of the Grand Vizier, Said Halim, to hand-to-day show is not impossible, there should be a fresh war between Turkey and Greece, then Bulgaria will be found on the side of the former, and, above all, the Turkish troops would be allowed to pass through Bulgarian territory. My informant added:

"In diplomatic quarters it is apprehended that it is an offensive treaty between Turkey and Bulgaria, but that is not certain. Under the impression of this information, affairs in Albania must be differently considered from what they have been hitherto, and it seems as if Essad Pasha were obtaining fresh forces in order to attack the Greeks in Albania."

GRAND VIZIER'S ATTITUDE.

In leading quarters at Vienna, some time ago it was supposed that after the appointment of Enver Pasha as War Minister, Turkey would pursue a more active policy and try gradually to make good the losses she sustained last year.

The decision of the Powers on the question of the Aegean Islands is especially causing increasing excitement at Constantinople. From there it is telegraphed this evening that Said Halim Pasha has plainly told the English Ambassador what the standpoint of the Porte is when, as directed by Sir Edward Grey, the Ambassador notified the decision of the Great Powers. The Grand Vizier is said to have declared: "Turkey declines to recognize such an unjust decision, and she will spare no effort once more to get possession of the most important of the islands."

Some people believe that Enver is striving to create a Turkish sphere of influence in Albania. If he succeeds in winning over the Albanians Turkey would have the tactical advantage of attacking Greece from two sides at once. And that Enver Pasha, the only Albanian having at his disposal troops even half-disciplined and equipped, is ready to march against the Greeks has been manifested by his recent utterances and actions. At present the following districts are under Enver's influence: Durazzo, Tirana, Kruja, Schkiza, Mat, Pektin, and the Malisoreas of Dibra. Ljuma and the Malisoreas of Diakovo have also submitted to Enver Pasha, so that he has about 800,000 inhabitants at his command. Daily large numbers of notables from the North of Albania arrive at Durazzo, and beg him to take them under his sceptre. Along the whole Serbo-Albanian frontier Enver has stationed guards to keep all news and foreign intelligence from reaching Serbia.

WAS NOT LUCKY.

In well-informed quarters at Vienna it is believed that Enver Pasha is not only a man of great energy and initiative, but also a man of great courage and determination.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

At Hendon recently the most notable feature of the flying was a performance by Hamel, who, accompanied by Lady Victoria Pary as passenger, twice looped the loop on his fast Morane monoplane, flew upside-down, and went through his usual feats with as much ease as if he were flying by himself.

Before, then Hamel had followed Graham-White, who was carrying Mrs. Hall Walker on a biplane, to Kenwood, the residence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, adjoining Hampstead Heath. Graham-White alighted in the grounds, but Hamel, who had attained a good altitude, looped the loop over Hampstead Heath before returning to the aerodrome.

Apropos of the celebration at Oulton Park of the 150th anniversary of the Turporey Hunt Club, what would the members of that Hunt think of this story which a Chinese missionary sends to a contemporary? A brother missionary whom he met on furlough brought with him a young Chinese servant, Sing Ong, a handy lad not quite 20. The missionary went to stay with some relatives who lived in a hunting country, taking Sing Ong with him. A meet of the hunt took place not far away, and the missionary took his children to see the show, and Sing Ong went with them. Sing Ong asked many questions, and was particularly struck that so many horses and so many hounds should be used to catch one fox. The next morning Sing Ong was not to be found. He turned up after breakfast, however, triumphantly bearing in his hands the corpse of a fox. "See," he said, "I've caught the fox all by myself. I went out into the woods over there and got him all by myself and killed him. I did not want all those dogs and hounds to kill one fox." The missionary called on the M.P.H. and explained matters. It was not easy.

ANOTHER LADY LOOPS THE LOOP.

WE TEST YOUR EYES



and fit proper lenses. If you do not see as you once did your eyes should have immediate attention.

CONSULT US

CLARK & Co.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

YORK BROS. CHATER RD. HONGKONG

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1913.

INTIMATIONS



QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

TERM BEGINS at 9 a.m. on THURSDAY, 19th February. New Boys will be examined for entry and classification on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th February, from 9 a.m. each day, in the Hall.

T. K. DEALY,

Head Master.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1914.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th, 17th and 18th instant respectively, at 11.45 a.m.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1914.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th, 17th and 18th instant respectively, at 11.45 a.m.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1914.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1913, at the rate of Two Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Five Shillings Sterling per Share of £125 is payable on and after MONDAY the 16th day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1914.

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TRAMWAY AND ROADS CO., LTD. undertake the conveyance of MOTOR CARS between Hongkong and Kowloon in their special crane lighter. Cradles for Motor Cars provided.

Fares each trip \$5.00 per car. Telephone 7 (Shipping Department). Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

Received by the Corporation SELECTED KIPPERS, HADDOCKS, FILETS.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

THE CHINA MAIL Washing Books.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1914.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday (off-day).

17th, 18th and 21st February.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the M. entry (excluding the Off Day), or \$2 per day. Tickets for the Off Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1914.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants, in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1914.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary on SATURDAY, the 14th February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day, WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders therefore will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Feb. 1

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND... \$17,000,000
REVENUE... \$32,850,000
PROFIT... \$18,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Laidlaw, Chairman.
W. L. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., C. Landgraf, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq., J. E. Shollin,
C. A. Gray, Esq., H. A. Stiebs, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON, COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

H. C. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853, HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND... £1,700,000
REVENUE... £1,200,000
PROFIT... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 9, 1913.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

authorised Capital... 2,500,000
Subscribed... 1,125,000
Paid-up... 562,500
Reserve Fund... 415,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... ¥40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... ¥30,000,000
RESERVE FUND... ¥18,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, DARWIN, OAKA, FUKUOKA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KANSAI, KOBAY, KOREA, MANILA, Peking, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, Tientsin, YOKOHAMA.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

KISHI, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1914.

BANKS

NETERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... £400,000
RESERVE FUND... £2,212,168

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY—SINGAPORE.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Bangkok, Hongkong, Sourabaya, Batavia, Cherbon, Tegal, Peking, Shanghai, Soerakarta, Djokarta, Bandong, Padang, Medan, Tobing Tingli (Deli), Palembang, Telok Betong, Kotadja, (Acheen), Macassar, Bandjermasin, Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Batavia, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

LONDON BANKERS—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent and in America, and transacts all banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on balances.

Fixed Deposits—12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

A. F. VAN REES, Agents.

Hongkong, July 16, 1913.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE... \$7,500,000

Equal... \$1,490,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED & COLLECTED.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 21, 1913.

AGENTS

LONDON—F. ALDER, 11 & 2, Coleman's Lane, Lombard Street E.C. 4.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYER FRERES & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Barle de Corbi.

NEW YORK—T. E. BROWNE, Ltd., 20 Broadway, New York.

THE CHINESE EXCHANGE OFFICE, 68 West End Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BANK & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

ORIENT—W. M. SMITH & Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—S. S. S. & W. W. L. Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

CHINA—CHONG, FATELL & Co., Peking.

CHONG, FATELL & Co., Shanghai, Kowloon, and Yokohama.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Guide

Prices... 30 cents.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

For sale by the Manager, at the office of the Manager, at the office of the Manager.

COMMERCIAL

FREIGHT REPORT.

Meas. Lank and Hogg, ship and freight brokers, in their weekly report dated Hongkong, February 14, 1914.

Two freight markets during the past fortnight have not undergone any change for two better, in fact, business has gone from bad to worse, and owners and charterers are making it exceedingly difficult to secure payables in any direction. It was hoped that the currency, between the local rice-sellers and Chinese buyers—as reported in our last Circular—would be settled shortly one way or the other, but we regret to say that both parties are still obstinate and have so far not come to any understanding. In consequence of this, business is at a standstill and the market is likely to remain depressed until some satisfactory solution is found. All trades have been suffering severely and are now sustained by the rice, bean and sugar merchants, who are owners and charterers, considering that this is usually one of the busiest months during the season, must be very heavy. Whatever freight is offered in the market is now being accepted at ruinously low rates but we still hope that when the difficulties have been removed we shall see a brighter market and improved rates.

Singapore/Hongkong—It was confidently expected that shortly after Chinese New Year this trade would broaden out; however, this source has been a disappointment to owners. The dispute has put business for the time being out of gear, consequently godowns are blocked with rice, and the enormous quantities already arrived and still due, will have to be worked off to some extent before fresh chartering can be thought of. Furthermore, more news has been received from Saigon to the effect that the mills are at present badly engaged in fulfilling contracts for account of Java and home-wards. Contracts entered into for account of Japan will also have to be carried out from next month, so that it would seem that chartering for local account will not be so brisk as was anticipated a short while ago.

Nice exports from last to 11th January amount to 17,540 tons as compared with 10,075 tons during same period last year. Quotations stand for February/March shipment at \$140 per picul f.o.b. against \$170 for corresponding period last year.

Saigon/Philippines—There has been a slight demand, but so far only a solitary fixture seems to have come to pass for prompt at the enhanced rate of 20/32 cents for 30,000 piculs, to 1 option 2 ports respectively. Further prompt tonnage was not placeable, whereas for next month loading, owners are reluctant to offer at present, hoping for better rates later on.

Saigon/Java—A Charter was accepted by an "outside" for 2000 tons tons a. 31 cents, and it is said that a smaller parcel was booked—probably by a "regular liner"—at 80 cents per picul to 1 port N. C. Java.

Bangkok—This trade is also affected by the dispute before mentioned, in addition to the depression caused by the recent bankruptcies, and there is still very little cargo moving either to Singapore or Hongkong.

Daily/Canton—There is still a good stock of beans unsold, and out of the last two cargoes quite recently arrived only small quantities have been sold at a loss.

Coal freights from Japan to this country to rule easy, and tonnage could not doubt be obtained at \$1.50 per ton.

Fixtures Reported—Mojil/Hongkong \$1.50, Wakamatsu/Canton \$2.50/2.55 Port Courbet/Canton \$1.70, Hongkong/Canton \$1.70, Hongkong/Swallow \$1.65, per ton, and Hongkong/Shanghai, Private terms.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load. For Baltimore and New York None. Sail Tonnage Discharged—None. Departure of Sailors—Brit. Barque "Brilliant" 8000 tons not reg. left on the 2nd instant.

MARKET REPORT.

Meas. S. D. Batna and Co., exporters and importers, merchants and commission agents, Hongkong, in their fortnightly report, dated from 20th January to 18th February, state:

Bengal Opium—Market ruled weak. Owing to absence of buyers sales are only reported of 2 chests of Benares New at \$7.50 per chest. Clearance during the past fortnight comprised of about 6 chests of Patna New, 51 chests of Patna Old, 5 chests of Benares New, and 6 chests of Benares Old, in all about 68 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,807 chests comprising of about 148 chests of Patna New, 734 chests of Patna Old, 741 chests of Benares New, and 196 chests of Benares Old. Sold but unsold stock—83 chests of Patna New, 237 chests of Patna Old, 26 chests of Benares New, and 72 chests of Benares Old, in all about 668 chests. Closing reported quotations (per chest) are as under:

Patna New... \$7.25
Patna Old... 7.50
Benares New... 7.50
Benares Old... 7.25

Mylwa Opium—Sales are reported of about 24 chests at \$6.25 to \$7.00 per picul. Clearances of about 126 chests. Unsold stock is about 1,414 chests. Sold but unsold stock, about 888 chests. Closing reported quotations are: Mylwa New and Old \$6.90 to \$7.00. Cotton—Market quiet, no sales are reported.

Shipments to Japan are reported of about 1,800 bales. Unsold stock is about 1,000 bales. Closing reported quotations are \$23 to \$25 per picul.

Indian Yarn—Market ruled steady, and owing to absence of buyers, a small transaction of about 1,800 bales has been reported as under:

5.0 Amur Virjee 10s @ \$131.
200 Crown 10s @ 121.
150 David 10s @ 126.
50 Goolia 12s @ 131.
50 Bombay Cotton 12s @ 124.
50 Naranyee 12s @ 128.
150 China 20s @ 142.
150 Japan 20s @ 142.

In all about 1,800 bales, comprising of about 800 bales of No. 10, 100 bales of No. 12, 50 bales of No. 14, 300 bales of No. 20. Unsold stock is estimated at about 30,000 bales. Sold but unsold stock is reported of about 30,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn—Sales are reported of about 1,200 bales at \$145 to \$150 per bale.

Sundry Articles—In imports a good business is reported in Angkor at \$15 to \$16 per picul, Apricots at \$18 to \$21 per picul, Beeswax at \$140 per picul, Borax at \$184 per picul, Kadoo at \$18 to \$19 per picul, Kamias at \$120 to \$119 per picul, and Onions at \$120 per basket. In exports, purchases are reported in Green and White Beans at \$44 to \$54 per picul, Bohnets at \$54 per picul, Cress at \$184 to \$114 per picul, Cardamum Seeds at \$14 to \$32 per picul, Zedary at \$19 per picul, Dry ginger at \$14 per picul, and Vermilion at \$61 to \$70 per picul.

SAFETY AT SEA.

(Continued on page 3.)

NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTES.
The practice under which the routes across the North Atlantic are fixed by international agreement between the passenger lines is left unaltered, and the Governments undertake to impress on all shipowners the desirability of following, as far as possible, those routes.

The effective lighting of boat decks is provided for, and the carrying of Morse signal lamps is made compulsory.

An international code for urgent and important signals has been adopted.

It has not been possible to revise the international collision regulations, as many of the States, parties to those regulations, were not represented at the conference; but the Convention binds the contracting States to bring about the revision of the regulations on five points, and re-examination upon other important points is recommended.

It has not been possible to embody in definite articles in the Convention a number of points affecting safety of navigation which were considered by the Committee. But on these points the Committee has submitted resolutions embodying their views.

In any consideration of the means for securing greater safety of life at sea the type of the vessel itself and the character of its construction are of the highest importance.

The questions which arise even in a general consideration of the subject of "Safety of Construction" are technical and complicated. Moreover, when such solutions as may be practicable have been obtained their expression in language suitable for embodiment in a convention is difficult.

The Committee charged with the consideration of this subject has, however, submitted a report which states definite conclusions, and has embodied them in language suitable for incorporation in a convention.

For the purpose of this Chapter of the Convention, vessels have been divided into two classes, viz.:
1. New vessels.
2. Existing vessels.

The designation "new vessel" is applied to all vessels the keel of which is laid after the date on which the Convention goes into effect. The designation "existing vessel" is applicable to all others.

These designations are in all cases subject to such limitations as to size of vessel and character of voyage as are imposed by the specific requirements of the Convention. The provisions of this Chapter are applicable to their entirety to all "new" vessels; for "existing" vessels the Convention provides that "existing arrangements" shall be considered on their merits by the Administration of the country to which each vessel belongs, with a view to improvements providing increased safety where practicable and reasonable.

(To be Continued.)

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE buying—agents—undertaken for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather Goods, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Dry Goods and Fancy Goods, Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Hats and Tricots, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisional and Office's Stores, etc., etc.

Consignment 2 1/2 to 5% Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Goods sent from 2 1/2 to 5% Cash Discounts. Goods sent from 2 1/2 to 5% Cash Discounts.

WILLIAM WHARF & CO. LTD.

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

Agents for the sale of all goods imported from the Continent of Europe.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, February 12th, 1914.
41 100 cents per Dollar (London)

Butcher Meats

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mal Lang Pa 1b 18
Canned—Ham Ngau Yu 1b 18
Roses—Shiu 1b 18
Breast—Nagu Lam 1b 12
Soup—Tong Yuk 1b 15
Steak—Ngau Yau Pa 1b 18
Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau 2b 28
Sausages—Ngau Chang 1b 20
Julluck's Brains—Know per set 10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 1b 45
Cured—Ham Ngau 1b 55
Hart—Ngau Tan 1b 60
Heart—Ngau Sun 1b 18
Hump Salt—Ngau Kin 1b 15
Peek—Ngau Kark 1b 18
Kidney—Ngau Yin 1b 8
Tail—Ngau Mei 1b 18
Liver—Ngau Kon 1b 18
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 1b 6

Calve Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-kai 1b 51
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat 1b 25
Leg—Young Pei 1b 25
Shoulder—Young Shau 1b 28
Pigs Chiddings—Chu Chong 1b 27
Brains—Chu Know 1b 24
Feet—Chu Kark 1b 13
Chu Chai 1b 8
Head—Chu Tan 1b 18
Heart—Chu Sun 1b 10
Kidney—Chu Yin 1b 8
Liver—Chu Con 1b 24
Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwat 1b 23
Leg—Chu Pei 1b 27
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 1b 24
Chu Trap Pig's Fry 1b 30
Sausage Head and Feet—Young Pei Kwat 1b 56
Heart—Young Sun 1b 25
Kidney—Young Yin 1b 8
Liver—Young Con 1b 25
Sucking Pig's To 1b 22
Suet, Beef—Sang Yau Yau 1b 18
Mutton—Sang Young Yau 1b 25
Veal—Ngau Chai 1b 18
Sausage—Ngau Chai Chong 1b 18

Poultry.

Chicken—Rai Chai 1b 32
Capons, Large, mall—Sin Kai 1b 30
Ducks—Ap 1b 24
Doves—Pan Kai 1b 20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 1b 20
Fowls, Canton—Kai 1b 37
Hainan—Hoi Nam 1b 32
Goose—Ngi Kai 1b 22
Goose, Wild—Shang-ho Kai 1b 20
Musk Deer—Wong Keng 1b 24
Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai 1b 60
Partridge—Che Khoo 1b 70
Pheasant—Shan Kai 1b 160
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip 1b 36
Hollow—Hoi Hoi Pak Kip 1b 36
Quail—Um Chon 1b 22
Rice Birds—Wo Yai Cheu 1b 22
Snipe—Sa Choy 1b 24
Turkey, Lock—Phor Kai Kang 1b 60
Hens 1b 20
Wild Ducks, Shanghai—Shang-ho Kai 1b 20
Teal—Sai Ap Chai 1b 50
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Ching Kai 1b 90

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu 1b 10
Bream—Bin Yu 1b 15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin 1b 15
Carp—Li Yu 1b 20
Catfish—Chik Yu 1b 18
Codfish—Mun Yu 1b 1
Crabs—H 1b 2
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu 1b 15
Lah—Sa Mang Yu 1b 14
Dace—Wong Mei Lai 1b 12
Fish—Thi Yu 1b 15
Eels, Conger—Hoi Mann 1b 15
Fresh water—Tam Si Yu 1b 15
Yellow—Wong Sin 1b 28
Frogs—Tian Kai 1b 28
Garoupa—Bak Pan 1b 60
Gardoon—Bak Kip Yu 1b 18
Halibut—Cheung Kwai Kip 1b 32
Labrus—Wong Yu Yu 1b 30
Loach—Wa Yu 1b 30
Lobsters—Lung Ha 1b 25
Mackerel—Chi Yu 1b 28
Milk Fish—Mung Yu 1b 28
Mullet—Chai Yu 1b 28
Oysters—San Chai 1b 28
Parrotfish—Bak Kip Yu 1b 28
Pork—Yau Loo 1b 18
Pike—Yau Pao Pong 1b 16
Plaice—Pan Yu 1b 18
Pomfret—Bak Ching 1b 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Ching 1b 28
Prawns—Sang 1b 28
Sardines—Sang 1b 28
Shrimp—Sang 1b 28
Snapper—Sang 1b 28
Squid—Sang 1b 28
Tilapia—Sang 1b 28
Tuna—Sang 1b 28
Wahoo—Sang 1b 28
Whiting—Sang 1b 28
Yellowtail—Sang 1b 28

MEATS

Meats

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mal Lang Pa 1b 18
Canned—Ham Ngau Yu 1b 18
Roses—Shiu 1b 18
Bre

INTIMATIONS

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals. Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Dr. de France).

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.



VICHY
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs
VICHY CELESTINS
in bottles and for Kidney and Bladder troubles, bladder trouble, Gout, Gravel, Arthritis, VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE for Liver trouble and Biliousness, VICHY HOPITAL for Indigestion.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. MENTION NAME OF SPRING REQUIRED

VICHY-ETAT PREPARATIONS
VICHY-ETAT SALT Natural salt from the waters. In tins and bottles.
VICHY-ETAT TABLETS 2 or 3 after meals make digestion easy.
VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS to make your own digestive aerated water.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail
FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at home.

Price \$11 per annum, including postage. THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

INVERDRIE, BARKER ROAD, Disinfecting room, Drawing-room, Sitting-room, 4 Bed-rooms, Large Dining-room, Tennis Court, &c. 9 months from 4th March.

Apply to

W. CHATHAM,
Public-Works Department.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1914.

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, Cheap rentals.

SHOP with Godown attached, NATAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf. A Flat in Hampshire Buildings.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 rooms and Tennis court.

Apply to

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1914.

TO LET

OFFICES in King's Building.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1914.

TO LET

MEIRION, Nos. 9 & 10, Peak, unfurnished. 6 Rooms. Cheap rental. from 1st December Newly Painted and Coloured.

* BOGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon, unfurnished.

No. 63 Peak, MOONT KILLET, (Church Mission Society Bungalow) from 1st October 1913 till 30th May 1914, partly furnished. Cheap rent.

* 1 CAMERON VILLAS No. 60 Peak, to let furnished for 1 year from 1st May.

* No. 6 CAMERON VILLAS, No. 59 Peak, to let furnished for one year from 1st May 1914.

* KELLET CREST No. 60 The Peak from 1st March 1914, partly furnished.

One Small GODOWN in Duddell Street, No. 19th SHELLEY STREET.

Apply to

FOR SALE

HARTING and BOGATE on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1124.

Apply to

LINSTRAD & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings,

Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1914.

PARIS TOILET
No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(UNDER THE ASTOR HOUSE).

THE Leading LADIES & GENTLE-
MEN'S HAIRDRESSING
SALOONS in the East.
Manufacturers of SEVES DESJALPES,
pronounced by those who use it the best
Hairwash to prevent the falling out of hair.
J. J. SCPI 85, Proprietor.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913.

NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

BOOK BINDING

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars,
Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.

Artistically Arranged and
Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery
guaranteed.

You send us the "copy" we do the rest.

If you happen to be late your mails will
be delayed. Only at THE CHINA MAIL.

BEAVER.

THE CHINA SOCIETY.

TRAITS IN THE CHINESE
NATIONAL CHARACTER.

An interesting innovation that proved a distinct success was made at the meeting of the China Society in Canton Hall, London, on 8th ult. The members of the Society had been invited to contribute to a symposium on the question: "What are the most marked traits in the Chinese national character?" their contributions not to exceed 300 words each in length. Over a score of ladies and gentlemen responded, and of these about a dozen were present to read their papers, almost all of whom based their remarks on personal experience in China. Mr. Arthur Dacey, F.R.G.S., occupied the chair.

Miss Maud A. Dutoit, who set the ball rolling, stated in the course of her remarks: "Every traveller in China marks the persevering, patient industry of the peasantry, and their ready obedience to law and order; the strict integrity, combined with excellent business capacity, of the merchants has become proverbial, and the ruling and official classes have long been conspicuous for their consummate skill in a highly elastic diplomacy. But it would seem that filial piety, respect for old age, reverence for literature and the writings of the sages and deep-rooted conservatism are common to the Chinese of all ages and in all parts of China. It is doubtless to these striking characteristics that China owes the fact that she is intact as a nation to-day. While fully acknowledging the need for drastic reforms, one is filled with regret at the recent wholesale removal of the landmarks which their fathers have set, by a certain section of the Chinese. It seems passing strange that they should have taken it for granted that because a Republic is so well suited to the youthful country of America it must therefore be suited to the oldest empire in the world, steeped in ancient and imperial traditions. Some of us, who are lovers of China, would not be surprised, and certainly not regretful, to see these deep-rooted national characteristics reasserting themselves, and leading on to the re-establishment of an Imperial Government, necessary of a modified and limited form, suited to the present age, when no nation can afford to be self-sufficient, nor remain in isolation from the other nations of the world."

Dr. James Cantlie put obedience to parents and to traditional custom first. As showing the retentiveness of memory of the Chinese, he related how two students at Hongkong turned out examination papers that were exactly alike, and were therefore made to sit again, with a like result. The solution of the mystery turned out to be that they had learned a large text-book on medicine off by heart. Speaking again of the Chinese urbanity of disposition, and the power of accommodating themselves to surroundings, he explained that their faces appeared childlike because of the lack of wrinkles in their foreheads. He stated further that a manliness of bearing distinguished the Chinaman from many other Asiatic peoples. As to his regard for children, if you wanted to go through China safely you should take a child with you. Referring to the respect for ancestors and family life, the speaker alluded to an instance in which the Chinese punished the relatives and schoolmaster of a child who had committed a great crime, for not training him properly, and said that if we would only follow the Chinese system we should save ourselves a great deal in the way of police and other expenditure. He also dwelt on their open-mindedness, their readiness to give a hearing to any philosophy or religion, in which they were an example to the whole world. Lastly Dr. Cantlie spoke of their industry, saying that their enjoyment of work was a great national asset. The codicil worked because he loved work.

While remarking that the Chinese national character presented to the Western observer a bundle of glaring inconsistencies, Mr. W. Durran mentioned reverence for ceremonial, genuine democratic feeling, and love of the avocations of peace as three Chinese characteristics.

Mr. George Brown declared that sobriety pervaded the whole life of this wonderful people. Who would describe the Chinese, whether officials or traders, scholars or handicraftsmen, comrades or "boys," clerks or labourers, as anything but dispassionate, self-possessed, sedate, grave, calm, regular, and temperate? Where would you find a people more abstemious, in a general way, than the Chinese? Certainly not in Europe.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

Further, the Chinese (of both sexes) excelled in sobriety, industry, frugality, the gambling spirit, inaccuracy, false shame, power of memory, loyalty, make-believe, subservience to old customs, patience, perseverance, absence of bigotry, distinctness, capacity to exist and even thrive under difficulties, contentedness, kindness of heart, family cohesion, and love of children. In one respect above all others we might envy them. "We of the other civilised countries had been expressed, and tubed, and motored, and aviated out of our natural habits and feelings. We had acquired, or were rapidly acquiring, mechanical souls. They were still for the most part unsophisticated, and therefore their one most marked trait was that as a people they were still very human."

AS ADMIRAL'S OPINION.
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., who has served as midshipman and Admiral in the China Sea, said the Chinese were honest, trustworthy, and efficient as servants, which was his principal experience of the race. The trading class were well known as shrewd bargainers, but trustworthy in carrying out any arrangement to which they were pledged. The Mandarin and higher officials were much the same. They would avoid the point if they could, and not commit themselves, but his experience of them was that when they had given their word they were entirely to be trusted. Though the Chinese had a great respect for authority, their great weakness as a nation was, he thought, a lack of discipline, which was mainly due to the military character of their Government and the fighting services being looked down upon as the lowest class, though he understood that there had been some improvement of late in this respect.

Mr. Lionel Giles (Hon. Sec. of the Society) said:—The keynote to the Chinese character is simplicity. This is a paradox; but, as Lao Tzu says, the truest sayings are paradoxical. The typical Chinese is not merely in appearance, he is at heart both "childlike and bland."

His nativity, which has so impressed foreign observers, is not put on as a mask but is really part of his nature. The Chinese is essentially honest, but he is schooled in habits of self-repression, and does not allow his emotions to be reflected in his countenance. His innate courtesy makes him shrink from giving pain to others by word or act, but he is very far from being a hypocrite. Moreover, the Chinese are impartial seekers after truth, and singularly free from the vice of self-deception. The great and growing popularity of the works of John Stuart Mill in China is, I think, largely due to the transparent intellectual honesty of that philosopher, and his desire to reach the truth at all costs. Not unconnected with this simple-mindedness of the Chinese is another trait which makes them perhaps the most lovable race on the face of the earth—their gaiety and light-heartedness. The poorest peasant or coolie will always greet you with a smile, and he positively radiates with good humour that must go far towards sweetening his hard and toilsome existence. Undoubtedly, China is the land of laughter above all others, and in marked contrast to the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and even to the Japanese, who smile induced with equal politeness, but whose gaiety is less spontaneous and unforced.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

ENTERTAINMENT

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED
PATRONAGE AND IN THE
PRESENCE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR HENRY AND LADY MAY.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY
Mon. 18th, Tues. 17th & Wed. 18th
Feb. 1914, at 8.15 p.m.

THE MAUD ALLAN
AND
CHERNIAVSKY CO.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF W. ANGUS
MACLEOD
Far Eastern Tour Book-d and Directed
by D. K. D. COHEN.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO JAN AND MISHEL
CHERNIAVSKY

The Most Powerful
ATTRACTION
In the History of the Far East

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S
CIRCLE & STALLS 34/- PIT 34/-
GALLERY 22/-

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EACH NIGHT.
HOWARD EDIE,
Managers.

Hongkong, 10 February, 1914.

Further, the Chinese (of both sexes) excelled in sobriety, industry, frugality, the gambling spirit, inaccuracy, false shame, power of memory, loyalty, make-believe, subservience to old customs, patience, perseverance, absence of bigotry, distinctness, capacity to exist and even thrive under difficulties, contentedness, kindness of heart, family cohesion, and love of children. In one respect above all others we might envy them. "We of the other civilised countries had been expressed, and tubed, and motored, and aviated out of our natural habits and feelings. We had acquired, or were rapidly acquiring, mechanical souls. They were still for the most part unsophisticated, and therefore their one most marked trait was that as a people they were still very human."

AS ADMIRAL'S OPINION.
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., who has served as midshipman and Admiral in the China Sea, said the Chinese were honest, trustworthy, and efficient as servants, which was his principal experience of the race. The trading class were well known as shrewd bargainers, but trustworthy in carrying out any arrangement to which they were pledged. The Mandarin and higher officials were much the same. They would avoid the point if they could, and not commit themselves, but his experience of them was that when they had given their word they were entirely to be trusted. Though the Chinese had a great respect for authority, their great weakness as a nation was, he thought, a lack of discipline, which was mainly due to the military character of their Government and the fighting services being looked down upon as the lowest class, though he understood that there had been some improvement of late in this respect.

Mr. Lionel Giles (Hon. Sec. of the Society) said:—The keynote to the Chinese character is simplicity. This is a paradox; but, as Lao Tzu says, the truest sayings are paradoxical. The typical Chinese is not merely in appearance, he is at heart both "childlike and bland."

His nativity, which has so impressed foreign observers, is not put on as a mask but is really part of his nature. The Chinese is essentially honest, but he is schooled in habits of self-repression, and does not allow his emotions to be reflected in his countenance. His innate courtesy makes him shrink from giving pain to others by word or act, but he is very far from being a hypocrite. Moreover, the Chinese are impartial seekers after truth, and singularly free from the vice of self-deception. The great and growing popularity of the works of John Stuart Mill in China is, I think, largely due to the transparent intellectual honesty of that philosopher, and his desire to reach the truth at all costs. Not unconnected with this simple-mindedness of the Chinese is another trait which makes them perhaps the most lovable race on the face of the earth—their gaiety and light-heartedness. The poorest peasant or coolie will always greet you with a smile, and he positively radiates with good humour that must go far towards sweetening his hard and toilsome existence. Undoubtedly, China is the land of laughter above all others, and in marked contrast to the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and even to the Japanese, who smile induced with equal politeness, but whose gaiety is less spontaneous and unforced.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

Further, the Chinese (of both sexes) excelled in sobriety, industry, frugality, the gambling spirit, inaccuracy, false shame, power of memory, loyalty, make-believe, subservience to old customs, patience, perseverance, absence of bigotry, distinctness, capacity to exist and even thrive under difficulties, contentedness, kindness of heart, family cohesion, and love of children. In one respect above all others we might envy them. "We of the other civilised countries had been expressed, and tubed, and motored, and aviated out of our natural habits and feelings. We had acquired, or were rapidly acquiring, mechanical souls. They were still for the most part unsophisticated, and therefore their one most marked trait was that as a people they were still very human."

AS ADMIRAL'S OPINION.
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., who has served as midshipman and Admiral in the China Sea, said the Chinese were honest, trustworthy, and efficient as servants, which was his principal experience of the race. The trading class were well known as shrewd bargainers, but trustworthy in carrying out any arrangement to which they were pledged. The Mandarin and higher officials were much the same. They would avoid the point if they could, and not commit themselves, but his experience of them was that when they had given their word they were entirely to be trusted. Though the Chinese had a great respect for authority, their great weakness as a nation was, he thought, a lack of discipline, which was mainly due to the military character of their Government and the fighting services being looked down upon as the lowest class, though he understood that there had been some improvement of late in this respect.

Mr. Lionel Giles (Hon. Sec. of the Society) said:—The keynote to the Chinese character is simplicity. This is a paradox; but, as Lao Tzu says, the truest sayings are paradoxical. The typical Chinese is not merely in appearance, he is at heart both "childlike and bland."

His nativity, which has so impressed foreign observers, is not put on as a mask but is really part of his nature. The Chinese is essentially honest, but he is schooled in habits of self-repression, and does not allow his emotions to be reflected in his countenance. His innate courtesy makes him shrink from giving pain to others by word or act, but he is very far from being a hypocrite. Moreover, the Chinese are impartial seekers after truth, and singularly free from the vice of self-deception. The great and growing popularity of the works of John Stuart Mill in China is, I think, largely due to the transparent intellectual honesty of that philosopher, and his desire to reach the truth at all costs. Not unconnected with this simple-mindedness of the Chinese is another trait which makes them perhaps the most lovable race on the face of the earth—their gaiety and light-heartedness. The poorest peasant or coolie will always greet you with a smile, and he positively radiates with good humour that must go far towards sweetening his hard and toilsome existence. Undoubtedly, China is the land of laughter above all others, and in marked contrast to the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and even to the Japanese, who smile induced with equal politeness, but whose gaiety is less spontaneous and unforced.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

Further, the Chinese (of both sexes) excelled in sobriety, industry, frugality, the gambling spirit, inaccuracy, false shame, power of memory, loyalty, make-believe, subservience to old customs, patience, perseverance, absence of bigotry, distinctness, capacity to exist and even thrive under difficulties, contentedness, kindness of heart, family cohesion, and love of children. In one respect above all others we might envy them. "We of the other civilised countries had been expressed, and tubed, and motored, and aviated out of our natural habits and feelings. We had acquired, or were rapidly acquiring, mechanical souls. They were still for the most part unsophisticated, and therefore their one most marked trait was that as a people they were still very human."

AS ADMIRAL'S OPINION.
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., who has served as midshipman and Admiral in the China Sea, said the Chinese were honest, trustworthy, and efficient as servants, which was his principal experience of the race. The trading class were well known as shrewd bargainers, but trustworthy in carrying out any arrangement to which they were pledged. The Mandarin and higher officials were much the same. They would avoid the point if they could, and not commit themselves, but his experience of them was that when they had given their word they were entirely to be trusted. Though the Chinese had a great respect for authority, their great weakness as a nation was, he thought, a lack of discipline, which was mainly due to the military character of their Government and the fighting services being looked down upon as the lowest class, though he understood that there had been some improvement of late in this respect.

Mr. Lionel Giles (Hon. Sec. of the Society) said:—The keynote to the Chinese character is simplicity. This is a paradox; but, as Lao Tzu says, the truest sayings are paradoxical. The typical Chinese is not merely in appearance, he is at heart both "childlike and bland."

His nativity, which has so impressed foreign observers, is not put on as a mask but is really part of his nature. The Chinese is essentially honest, but he is schooled in habits of self-repression, and does not allow his emotions to be reflected in his countenance. His innate courtesy makes him shrink from giving pain to others by word or act, but he is very far from being a hypocrite. Moreover, the Chinese are impartial seekers after truth, and singularly free from the vice of self-deception. The great and growing popularity of the works of John Stuart Mill in China is, I think, largely due to the transparent intellectual honesty of that philosopher, and his desire to reach the truth at all costs. Not unconnected with this simple-mindedness of the Chinese is another trait which makes them perhaps the most lovable race on the face of the earth—their gaiety and light-heartedness. The poorest peasant or coolie will always greet you with a smile, and he positively radiates with good humour that must go far towards sweetening his hard and toilsome existence. Undoubtedly, China is the land of laughter above all others, and in marked contrast to the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and even to the Japanese, who smile induced with equal politeness, but whose gaiety is less spontaneous and unforced.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

Further, the Chinese (of both sexes) excelled in sobriety, industry, frugality, the gambling spirit, inaccuracy, false shame, power of memory, loyalty, make-believe, subservience to old customs, patience, perseverance, absence of bigotry, distinctness, capacity to exist and even thrive under difficulties, contentedness, kindness of heart, family cohesion, and love of children. In one respect above all others we might envy them. "We of the other civilised countries had been expressed, and tubed, and motored, and aviated out of our natural habits and feelings. We had acquired, or were rapidly acquiring, mechanical souls. They were still for the most part unsophisticated, and therefore their one most marked trait was that as a people they were still very human."

AS ADMIRAL'S OPINION.
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., who has served as midshipman and Admiral in the China Sea, said the Chinese were honest, trustworthy, and efficient as servants, which was his principal experience of the race. The trading class were well known as shrewd bargainers, but trustworthy in carrying out any arrangement to which they were pledged. The Mandarin and higher officials were much the same. They would avoid the point if they could, and not commit themselves, but his experience of them was that when they had given their word they were entirely to be trusted. Though the Chinese had a great respect for authority, their great weakness as a nation was, he thought, a lack of discipline, which was mainly due to the military character of their Government and the fighting services being looked down upon as the lowest class, though he understood that there had been some improvement of late in this respect.

Mr. Lionel Giles (Hon. Sec. of the Society) said:—The keynote to the Chinese character is simplicity. This is a paradox; but, as Lao Tzu says, the truest sayings are paradoxical. The typical Chinese is not merely in appearance, he is at heart both "childlike and bland."

His nativity, which has so impressed foreign observers, is not put on as a mask but is really part of his nature. The Chinese is essentially honest, but he is schooled in habits of self-repression, and does not allow his emotions to be reflected in his countenance. His innate courtesy makes him shrink from giving pain to others by word or act, but he is very far from being a hypocrite. Moreover, the Chinese are impartial seekers after truth, and singularly free from the vice of self-deception. The great and growing popularity of the works of John Stuart Mill in China is, I think, largely due to the transparent intellectual honesty of that philosopher, and his desire to reach the truth at all costs. Not unconnected with this simple-mindedness of the Chinese is another trait which makes them perhaps the most lovable race on the face of the earth—their gaiety and light-heartedness. The poorest peasant or coolie will always greet you with a smile, and he positively radiates with good humour that must go far towards sweetening his hard and toilsome existence. Undoubtedly, China is the land of laughter above all others, and in marked contrast to the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and even to the Japanese, who smile induced with equal politeness, but whose gaiety is less spontaneous and unforced.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

Further, the Chinese (of both sexes) excelled in sobriety, industry, frugality, the gambling spirit, inaccuracy, false shame, power of memory, loyalty, make-believe, subservience to old customs, patience, perseverance, absence of bigotry, distinctness, capacity to exist and even thrive under difficulties, contentedness, kindness of heart, family cohesion, and love of children. In one respect above all others we might envy them. "We of the other civilised countries had been expressed, and tubed, and motored, and aviated out of our natural habits and feelings. We had acquired, or were rapidly acquiring, mechanical souls. They were still for the most part unsophisticated, and therefore their one most marked trait was that as a people they were still very human."

AS ADMIRAL'S OPINION.
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., who has served as midshipman and Admiral in the China Sea, said the Chinese were honest, trustworthy, and efficient as servants, which was his principal experience of the race. The trading class were well known as shrewd bargainers, but trustworthy in carrying out any arrangement to which they were pledged. The Mandarin and higher officials were much the same. They would avoid the point if they could, and not commit themselves, but his experience of them was that when they had given their word they were entirely to be trusted. Though the Chinese had a great respect for authority, their great weakness as a nation was, he thought, a lack of discipline, which was mainly due to the military character of their Government and the fighting services being looked down upon as the lowest class, though he understood that there had been some improvement of late in this respect.

Mr. Lionel Giles (Hon. Sec. of the Society) said:—The keynote to the Chinese character is simplicity. This is a paradox; but, as Lao Tzu says, the truest sayings are paradoxical. The typical Chinese is not merely in appearance, he is at heart both "childlike and bland."

His nativity, which has so impressed foreign observers, is not put on as a mask but is really part of his nature. The Chinese is essentially honest, but he is schooled in habits of self-repression, and does not allow his emotions to be reflected in his countenance. His innate courtesy makes him shrink from giving pain to others by word or act, but he is very far from being a hypocrite. Moreover, the Chinese are impartial seekers after truth, and singularly free from the vice of self-deception. The great and growing popularity of the works of John Stuart Mill in China is, I think, largely due to the transparent intellectual honesty of that philosopher, and his desire to reach the truth at all costs. Not unconnected with this simple-mindedness of the Chinese is another trait which makes them perhaps the most lovable race on the face of the earth—their gaiety and light-heartedness. The poorest peasant or coolie will always greet you with a smile, and he positively radiates with good humour that must go far towards sweetening his hard and toilsome existence. Undoubtedly, China is the land of laughter above all others, and in marked contrast to the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and even to the Japanese, who smile induced with equal politeness, but whose gaiety is less spontaneous and unforced.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

Further, the Chinese (of both sexes) excelled in sobriety, industry, frugality, the gambling spirit, inaccuracy, false shame, power of memory, loyalty, make-believe, subservience to old customs, patience, perseverance, absence of bigotry, distinctness, capacity to exist and even thrive under difficulties, contentedness, kindness of heart, family cohesion, and love of children. In one respect above all others we might envy them. "We of the other civilised countries had been expressed, and tubed, and motored, and aviated out of our natural habits and feelings. We had acquired, or were rapidly acquiring, mechanical souls. They were still for the most part unsophisticated, and therefore their one most marked trait was that as a people they were still very human."

AS ADMIRAL'S OPINION.
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., who has served as midshipman and Admiral in the China Sea, said the Chinese were honest, trustworthy, and efficient as servants, which was his principal experience of the race. The trading class were well known as shrewd bargainers, but trustworthy in carrying out any arrangement to which they were pledged. The Mandarin and higher officials were much the same. They would avoid the point if they could, and not commit themselves, but his experience of them was that when they had given their word they were entirely to be trusted. Though the Chinese had a great respect for authority, their great weakness as a nation was, he thought, a lack of discipline, which was mainly due to the military character of their Government and the fighting services being looked down upon as the lowest class, though he understood that there had been some improvement of late in this respect.

Mr. Lionel Giles (Hon. Sec. of the Society) said:—The keynote to the Chinese character is simplicity. This is a paradox; but, as Lao Tzu says, the truest sayings are paradoxical. The typical Chinese is not merely in appearance, he is at heart both "childlike and bland."

His nativity, which has so impressed foreign observers, is not put on as a mask but is really part of his nature. The Chinese is essentially honest, but he is schooled in habits of self-repression, and does not allow his emotions to be reflected in his countenance. His innate courtesy makes him shrink from giving pain to others by word or act, but he is very far from being a hypocrite. Moreover, the Chinese are impartial seekers after truth, and singularly free from the vice of self-deception. The great and growing popularity of the works of John Stuart Mill in China is, I think, largely due to the transparent intellectual honesty of that philosopher, and his desire to reach the truth at all costs. Not unconnected with this simple-mindedness of the Chinese is another trait which makes them perhaps the most lovable race on the face of the earth—their gaiety and light-heartedness. The poorest peasant or coolie will always greet you with a smile, and he positively radiates with good humour that must go far towards sweetening his hard and toilsome existence. Undoubtedly, China is the land of laughter above all others, and in marked contrast to the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and even to the Japanese, who smile induced with equal politeness, but whose gaiety is less spontaneous and unforced.

Mr. Thos. Jenner said his intercourse with distinguished Chinese gentlemen in England led him to regard as pre-eminent features in the Chinese national character the three following:—Veneration for parents and teachers; a readiness to recognize the best elements in the ethics and institutions of other nations; and a cheerful adaptability.

(To be continued.)

Alexandra Buildings.



this, however, there is no hope. It is said that Chiang and the President were boys together, and their ancestral homes are situated near each other. The President will not, therefore, to his credit be it said, entertain the suggestion that the Viceroy should be executed. Thus the struggle continues. Indeed, the native writer above referred to indicates that one of the dearest projects of the White Wolf is to attack the ancestral homes of both Chiang and the President, which are situated in Houan, and if he could sack these then one of the strongest passions of his life will be gratified. On the whole, the writer thinks that if the present outbreak, happening in the same cyclic year as the outbreak of the Tai Ping rebellion, is a mere coincidence, then it will be suppressed, when the Government seriously sets itself to the task; if, on the other hand, it is destined by Heaven and meant to be a scourge for the Republic, quite a different problem confronts the Government. Superstition is a strangely enervating force, and if the people begin to think along these lines, they will not be helped in the task they have set themselves. Recently, it was reported that the Government had entrusted General Tsun, of Nanking notoriety, to suppress the White Wolf's depredations. That step, in our opinion, was a mistaken one, as it is more than likely, in the event of the notorious Tsun being overthrown—a by no means improbable presumption—then both he and the White Wolf may join forces and a catastrophe as widespread as was the Taiying rebellion might very easily follow. We believe that the Government would be actions much more wisely if they relied upon some other General under whose control they should lose no more time in placing a large body of trained soldiers to hunt down White Wolf and his depredations, also at the same time to keep the notorious Tsun under observation.

A BRILLIANT OPENING.

Mr. Weylour, Sheriff (100-111111)

about 4 1/2 miles from Alhambra, where
Dennis Child Thomas set up the mill.
Having no name second mill
Child, Thomas called it Red Mill.

W. B. Richardson & Roberts
11th / Hickman
W. B. Richardson & Roberts
11th / Hickman

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
 THE ROYAL EXCHANGE
 ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the
DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MALTA Capt. G. W. COCKMAN, R.N.R.	About 24th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	INDIA Capt. C. C. TALBOT, R.N.R.	About 27th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	REMARKS
LONDON, via SUEZ, PORT SAID, & ALEXANDRIA	ASSAYE Capt. G. J. OLDWELL	28th Feb.	See Special Advertisement.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	REMARKS
LONDON & ANTWERP via SUEZ, PORT SAID, PORT SAID & ALEXANDRIA	NYANZA Capt. K. JENKINS	10 a.m. 18th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.VIA VANCOUVER AND
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AND ST. JOHN N.B.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER

FOR LIVERPOOL

From Hongkong

From St. John N.B.

S. A. HEWITT, Superintendent

The 'EMPEROR OF RUSSIA' and 'EMPEROR OF ASIA' are new quadrup
21 knot turbine steamers of 18800 tons gross—50,000 tons displacement—
the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.All steamers of the Company's Pacific fleet are passenger steamers of the Atlantic
fleet are equipped with the latest wireless telegraph system.Each steamer has a 'Red Ensign' and is commanded by a Captain with a
Third and Fourth Class with Atlantic and Pacific routes. The 'EMPEROR OF
RUSSIA' and 'EMPEROR OF ASIA' are magnificent vessels of 18,800 tons,
speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Pacific.

PASSAGE RATES: HONGKONG TO LONDON

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Optional Atlantic Port \$71.10

EMPEROR OF ASIA do do \$65

EMPEROR OF INDIA do do \$65

EMPEROR OF JAPAN do do \$65

MONTAGUE Intermediate service—First class railway, second cabin
Atlantic, via Canadian Atlantic Port—\$43.

Boston or New York—\$45.

Meals and sleeping car across Canada not in-
cluded in any of above rates. If required such
will cost \$3 additional.Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific round trip passage tickets have the
option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
or by the Canadian Pacific Railway.Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call
in Japan.SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Naval and
Military Officers, European Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, &c.

Full particulars in application to Agents.

Through passengers are allowed 'Stop Over' privileges at the various points of
enroute.For further information, Maps, Guide books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. J. MORIMOTO, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Queen Street and Princes (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT
TO ALTERATION.

DEPARTURE

STEAMERS

SAILING DATES

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

TLE, via SHANGHAI,

MOJI, KOBAYASHI,

& YOKOHAMA.

KOBAYASHI, KOBAYASHI

MARSEILLES, LONDON

AND ANTWERP, via

SINGAPORE, MALACCA,

PENANG, COLOMBO,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT

SPECIAL LIQUEURS

Pints and Quarts.

PEPPERMINT

Marie Brisard
Get Freres
W. A. Gilbey
Hulk Kamp
Cusenier.

CURACAO

D. O. M.
APRICOT BRANDY
CHARTREUSE

Marie Brisard
Cusenier
Yellow
Green
Luxardo
Cusenier

MARASCHINO

KUMMEL

CHERRY WHISKY

CHERRY BRANDY

APRICOOTINE

CREME DE MOKA

PEACH BRANDY

MANDARINETTE

CREME DE VIOLETTE

CREME DE CACAO

LIQUEUR FROGAMP

Cusenier

Heering

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

Cusenier

FOR THE RACES. ZEISS PRISM FIELD GLASSES.

4 x - TUROL - £5.10.0
6 x - TUREX - 5.15.0
6 x - TURACT - 6.10.0

Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
EVENING CLASSES in the following subjects will commence on THURSDAY, the 19th of February—
ENGINEERING SECTION.
Building Construction.
Field Surveying.
Applied Mechanics.
Steam.
Machine Drawing.
Mathematics.
SCIENCE SECTION.
Chemistry.
Metallurgy.
Physics.
Electricity.
Sanitation.
COMMERCE SECTION.
English.
French.
Short-hand.
Book-keeping.
TEACHERS' CLASSES FOR—
Women.
Men. ("Vernacular")
Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. WEDNESDAY 18th February for enrolment.
Copies of the prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on Application to the Undersigned.
R. E. O. BIRD, M.A.,
Director.
Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1914. 215

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.
CHINESE ENGINE or Ship draughtsman. Apply in own handwriting with copy of testimonials, stating salary required, to W. S. BAILEY & Co. Ltd., Kowloon.
Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1914. 210

To-day's Advertisements

LOST.
PURE White Bull Terrier Dog answering name "T.M." Please return to F. M. ORWELL, c/o LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1914. 211

To-day's Advertisements

NO 100 TO 100000000.
FROM NEW YORK
THE H. A. L. Steamship Company.
Captain KNIGHT, having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the warehouse and/or at the warehouse of the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against bills of lading countersigned by the Undersigned.
Optional cargo will be carried on unloading to the contrary be given to-day.
All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be allowed after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chipped and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 2.30 a.m.
No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.
Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1914. 213

To-day's Advertisements

EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, February 16, 1914.
On London 104
On demand 104 1/2
On 30 days' sight 104 1/2
On 4 months' sight 104 1/2
On 6 months' sight 104 1/2
On 9 months' sight 104 1/2
On 12 months' sight 104 1/2
On 15 months' sight 104 1/2
On 18 months' sight 104 1/2
On 21 months' sight 104 1/2
On 24 months' sight 104 1/2
On 27 months' sight 104 1/2
On 30 months' sight 104 1/2
On 33 months' sight 104 1/2
On 36 months' sight 104 1/2
On 39 months' sight 104 1/2
On 42 months' sight 104 1/2
On 45 months' sight 104 1/2
On 48 months' sight 104 1/2
On 51 months' sight 104 1/2
On 54 months' sight 104 1/2
On 57 months' sight 104 1/2
On 60 months' sight 104 1/2
On 63 months' sight 104 1/2
On 66 months' sight 104 1/2
On 69 months' sight 104 1/2
On 72 months' sight 104 1/2
On 75 months' sight 104 1/2
On 78 months' sight 104 1/2
On 81 months' sight 104 1/2
On 84 months' sight 104 1/2
On 87 months' sight 104 1/2
On 90 months' sight 104 1/2
On 93 months' sight 104 1/2
On 96 months' sight 104 1/2
On 99 months' sight 104 1/2
On 102 months' sight 104 1/2
On 105 months' sight 104 1/2
On 108 months' sight 104 1/2
On 111 months' sight 104 1/2
On 114 months' sight 104 1/2
On 117 months' sight 104 1/2
On 120 months' sight 104 1/2
On 123 months' sight 104 1/2
On 126 months' sight 104 1/2
On 129 months' sight 104 1/2
On 132 months' sight 104 1/2
On 135 months' sight 104 1/2
On 138 months' sight 104 1/2
On 141 months' sight 104 1/2
On 144 months' sight 104 1/2
On 147 months' sight 104 1/2
On 150 months' sight 104 1/2
On 153 months' sight 104 1/2
On 156 months' sight 104 1/2
On 159 months' sight 104 1/2
On 162 months' sight 104 1/2
On 165 months' sight 104 1/2
On 168 months' sight 104 1/2
On 171 months' sight 104 1/2
On 174 months' sight 104 1/2
On 177 months' sight 104 1/2
On 180 months' sight 104 1/2
On 183 months' sight 104 1/2
On 186 months' sight 104 1/2
On 189 months' sight 104 1/2
On 192 months' sight 104 1/2
On 195 months' sight 104 1/2
On 198 months' sight 104 1/2
On 201 months' sight 104 1/2
On 204 months' sight 104 1/2
On 207 months' sight 104 1/2
On 210 months' sight 104 1/2
On 213 months' sight 104 1/2
On 216 months' sight 104 1/2
On 219 months' sight 104 1/2
On 222 months' sight 104 1/2
On 225 months' sight 104 1/2
On 228 months' sight 104 1/2
On 231 months' sight 104 1/2
On 234 months' sight 104 1/2
On 237 months' sight 104 1/2
On 240 months' sight 104 1/2
On 243 months' sight 104 1/2
On 246 months' sight 104 1/2
On 249 months' sight 104 1/2
On 252 months' sight 104 1/2
On 255 months' sight 104 1/2
On 258 months' sight 104 1/2
On 261 months' sight 104 1/2
On 264 months' sight 104 1/2
On 267 months' sight 104 1/2
On 270 months' sight 104 1/2
On 273 months' sight 104 1/2
On 276 months' sight 104 1/2
On 279 months' sight 104 1/2
On 282 months' sight 104 1/2
On 285 months' sight 104 1/2
On 288 months' sight 104 1/2
On 291 months' sight 104 1/2
On 294 months' sight 104 1/2
On 297 months' sight 104 1/2
On 300 months' sight 104 1/2
On 303 months' sight 104 1/2
On 306 months' sight 104 1/2
On 309 months' sight 104 1/2
On 312 months' sight 104 1/2
On 315 months' sight 104 1/2
On 318 months' sight 104 1/2
On 321 months' sight 104 1/2
On 324 months' sight 104 1/2
On 327 months' sight 104 1/2
On 330 months' sight 104 1/2
On 333 months' sight 104 1/2
On 336 months' sight 104 1/2
On 339 months' sight 104 1/2
On 342 months' sight 104 1/2
On 345 months' sight 104 1/2
On 348 months' sight 104 1/2
On 351 months' sight 104 1/2
On 354 months' sight 104 1/2
On 357 months' sight 104 1/2
On 360 months' sight 104 1/2
On 363 months' sight 104 1/2
On 366 months' sight 104 1/2
On 369 months' sight 104 1/2
On 372 months' sight 104 1/2
On 375 months' sight 104 1/2
On 378 months' sight 104 1/2
On 381 months' sight 104 1/2
On 384 months' sight 104 1/2
On 387 months' sight 104 1/2
On 390 months' sight 104 1/2
On 393 months' sight 104 1/2
On 396 months' sight 104 1/2
On 399 months' sight 104 1/2
On 402 months' sight 104 1/2
On 405 months' sight 104 1/2
On 408 months' sight 104 1/2
On 411 months' sight 104 1/2
On 414 months' sight 104 1/2
On 417 months' sight 104 1/2
On 420 months' sight 104 1/2
On 423 months' sight 104 1/2
On 426 months' sight 104 1/2
On 429 months' sight 104 1/2
On 432 months' sight 104 1/2
On 435 months' sight 104 1/2
On 438 months' sight 104 1/2
On 441 months' sight 104 1/2
On 444 months' sight 104 1/2
On 447 months' sight 104 1/2
On 450 months' sight 104 1/2
On 453 months' sight 104 1/2
On 456 months' sight 104 1/2
On 459 months' sight 104 1/2
On 462 months' sight 104 1/2
On 465 months' sight 104 1/2
On 468 months' sight 104 1/2
On 471 months' sight 104 1/2
On 474 months' sight 104 1/2
On 477 months' sight 104 1/2
On 480 months' sight 104 1/2
On 483 months' sight 104 1/2
On 486 months' sight 104 1/2
On 489 months' sight 104 1/2
On 492 months' sight 104 1/2
On 495 months' sight 104 1/2
On 498 months' sight 104 1/2
On 501 months' sight 104 1/2
On 504 months' sight 104 1/2
On 507 months' sight 104 1/2
On 510 months' sight 104 1/2
On 513 months' sight 104 1/2
On 516 months' sight 104 1/2
On 519 months' sight 104 1/2
On 522 months' sight 104 1/2
On 525 months' sight 104 1/2
On 528 months' sight 104 1/2
On 531 months' sight 104 1/2
On 534 months' sight 104 1/2
On 537 months' sight 104 1/2
On 540 months' sight 104 1/2
On 543 months' sight 104 1/2
On 546 months' sight 104 1/2
On 549 months' sight 104 1/2
On 552 months' sight 104 1/2
On 555 months' sight 104 1/2
On 558 months' sight 104 1/2
On 561 months' sight 104 1/2
On 564 months' sight 104 1/2
On 567 months' sight 104 1/2
On 570 months' sight 104 1/2
On 573 months' sight 104 1/2
On 576 months' sight 104 1/2
On 579 months' sight 104 1/2
On 582 months' sight 104 1/2
On 585 months' sight 104 1/2
On 588 months' sight 104 1/2
On 591 months' sight 104 1/2
On 594 months' sight 104 1/2
On 597 months' sight 104 1/2
On 600 months' sight 104 1/2
On 603 months' sight 104 1/2
On 606 months' sight 104 1/2
On 609 months' sight 104 1/2
On 612 months' sight 104 1/2
On 615 months' sight 104 1/2
On 618 months' sight 104 1/2
On 621 months' sight 104 1/2
On 624 months' sight 104 1/2
On 627 months' sight 104 1/2
On 630 months' sight 104 1/2
On 633 months' sight 104 1/2
On 636 months' sight 104 1/2
On 639 months' sight 104 1/2
On 642 months' sight 104 1/2
On 645 months' sight 104 1/2
On 648 months' sight 104 1/2
On 651 months' sight 104 1/2
On 654 months' sight 104 1/2
On 657 months' sight 104 1/2
On 660 months' sight 104 1/2
On 663 months' sight 104 1/2
On 666 months' sight 104 1/2
On 669 months' sight 104 1/2
On 672 months' sight 104 1/2
On 675 months' sight 104 1/2
On 678 months' sight 104 1/2
On 681 months' sight 104 1/2
On 684 months' sight 104 1/2
On 687 months' sight 104 1/2
On 690 months' sight 104 1/2
On 693 months' sight 104 1/2
On 696 months' sight 104 1/2
On 699 months' sight 104 1/2
On 702 months' sight 104 1/2
On 705 months' sight 104 1/2
On 708 months' sight 104 1/2
On 711 months' sight 104 1/2
On 714 months' sight 104 1/2
On 717 months' sight 104 1/2
On 720 months' sight 104 1/2
On 723 months' sight 104 1/2
On 726 months' sight 104 1/2
On 729 months' sight 104 1/2
On 732 months' sight 104 1/2
On 735 months' sight 104 1/2
On 738 months' sight 104 1/2
On 741 months' sight 104 1/2
On 744 months' sight 104 1/2
On 747 months' sight 104 1/2
On 750 months' sight 104 1/2
On 753 months' sight 104 1/2
On 756 months' sight 104 1/2
On 759 months' sight 104 1/2
On 762 months' sight 104 1/2
On 765 months' sight 104 1/2
On 768 months' sight 104 1/2
On 771 months' sight 104 1/2
On 774 months' sight 104 1/2
On 777 months' sight 104 1/2
On 780 months' sight 104 1/2
On 783 months' sight 104 1/2
On 786 months' sight 104 1/2
On 789 months' sight 104 1/2
On 792 months' sight 104 1/2
On 795 months' sight 104 1/2
On 798 months' sight 104 1/2
On 801 months' sight 104 1/2
On 804 months' sight 104 1/2
On 807 months' sight 104 1/2
On 810 months' sight 104 1/2
On 813 months' sight 104 1/2
On 816 months' sight 104 1/2
On 819 months' sight 104 1/2
On 822 months' sight 104 1/2
On 825 months' sight 104 1/2
On 828 months' sight 104 1/2
On 831 months' sight 104 1/2
On 834 months' sight 104 1/2
On 837 months' sight 104 1/2
On 840 months' sight 104 1/2
On 843 months' sight 104 1/2
On 846 months' sight 104 1/2
On 849 months' sight 104 1/2
On 852 months' sight 104 1/2
On 855 months' sight 104 1/2
On 858 months' sight 104 1/2
On 861 months' sight 104 1/2
On 864 months' sight 104 1/2
On 867 months' sight 104 1/2
On 870 months' sight 104 1/2
On 873 months' sight 104 1/2
On 876 months' sight 104 1/2
On 879 months' sight 104 1/2
On 882 months' sight 104 1/2
On 885 months' sight 104 1/2
On 888 months' sight 104 1/2
On 891 months' sight 104 1/2
On 894 months' sight 104 1/2
On 897 months' sight 104 1/2
On 900 months' sight 104 1/2
On 903 months' sight 104 1/2
On 906 months' sight 104 1/2
On 909 months' sight 104 1/2
On 912 months' sight 104 1/2
On 915 months' sight 104 1/2
On 918 months' sight 104 1/2
On 921 months' sight 104 1/2
On 924 months' sight 104 1/2
On 927 months' sight 104 1/2
On 930 months' sight 104 1/2
On 933 months' sight 104 1/2
On 936 months' sight 104 1/2
On 939 months' sight 104 1/2
On 942 months' sight 104 1/2
On 945 months' sight 104 1/2
On 948 months' sight 104 1/2
On 951 months' sight 104 1/2
On 954 months' sight 104 1/2
On 957 months' sight 104 1/2
On 960 months' sight 104 1/2
On 963 months' sight 104 1/2
On 966 months' sight 104 1/2
On 969 months' sight 104 1/2
On 972 months' sight 104 1/2
On 975 months' sight 104 1/2
On 978 months' sight 104 1/2
On 981 months' sight 104 1/2
On 984 months' sight 104 1/2
On 987 months' sight 104 1/2
On 990 months' sight 104 1/2
On 993 months' sight 104 1/2
On 996 months' sight 104 1/2
On 999 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1002 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1005 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1008 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1011 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1014 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1017 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1020 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1023 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1026 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1029 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1032 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1035 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1038 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1041 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1044 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1047 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1050 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1053 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1056 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1059 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1062 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1065 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1068 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1071 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1074 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1077 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1080 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1083 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1086 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1089 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1092 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1095 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1098 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1101 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1104 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1107 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1110 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1113 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1116 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1119 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1122 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1125 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1128 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1131 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1134 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1137 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1140 months' sight 104 1/2
On 1143 months' sight